823

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1723.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For NEW-YORK,

The Ship
SARAH,
Captain COOPER.

FREIGHT will be taken on very low terms, if offered immediately.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

march 17. $

For NEW-YORK,

The fine new, fast sailing sloop
CONCORD,
Stephen Cahoone, *master*;

WILL take freight on very moderate terms; for which, or paſſage (having elegant accommodations) apply to the maſter on board, at Clifford's wharf.

march 16. *6t

For Sale,

THE SLOOP
HARRIOT,

NOW lying at Ruſſel's Warf—Burthen 77 tons—three years old, built of the beſt materials and is well found—would anſwer well for a coaſter, as ſhe has excellent accommodations.

For terms apply to

Gurney & Smith.

march 13 $

For Boſton,

The Ship
COMMERCE,
Richard Waiſtcoat, *Maſter.*

To ſail in a few days.

ANY freight that may offer, will be taken on very moderate terms, for which, or paſſage, apply to the Captain, or to

Iſaac Harvey, jun.
5, South Water-ſtreet.

march 12. $tw

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG
West Indian,

Philadelphia built, live oak and cedar, is coppered, ſheathed and bolted, 3 years old, ſails remarkably well, carries 15 or 1600 barrels—now lying at South-ſtreet wharf, ready to load

PETER BLIGHT.

march 6. $1w

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP
DOMINICK TERRY,
JACOB DEHART, *Maſter,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jeſſe & Robert Waln.

February 26 $

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

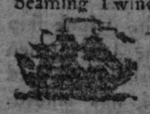
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of cheſts
Sail Canvaſs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muſlinets, in packages ſuitable for the Weſt-India market
Nails aſſorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in caſks;

And at New-York, on board the ſhip Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as ſoon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spaniſh Brown
Venetian Red
Purple Brown
Patent White
White Lead
Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine



Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.

Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

The Commiſſioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendſhip, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majeſty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Perſons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the loſſes ſuſtained by the citizens of the United States, in conſequence of their Veſſels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majeſty, during the late war between Spain and France; that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the ſaid Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all ſuch perſons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in queſtion, and alſo to receive in evidence, all written teſtimony, authenticated in ſuch manner as they ſhall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*

Commiſſioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-ſtreet, May 17th, 1797.

Feb. 28, '98—$1m

*** *Thoſe Printers in the ſeveral States who publiſhed the above advertiſement laſt Spring, are requeſted to republiſh it one month, and ſend their accounts to P. L.*

To be Sold at Auction,

On Thurſday, 22d March, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe Second ſtreet.

A BRICK HOUSE, together with the Lot thereto belonging, in the city of Burlington, New-Jerſey. The houſe has three rooms below, and three chambers in the upper ſtory. The kitchen adjoining is a frame building. The Lot has a front of 72 feet on Pearl-ſtreet, and the ſame front on the river Delaware. The length of the Lot is about 250 feet—The houſe commands a very pleaſant proſpect of the river, and the Borough of Briſtol, on the Penniſylvania ſhore. Immediate poſſeſſion may be had. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. John Sims, next door below the City Tavern in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber in Burlington.

Conditions will be made known at time of ſale.

THOMSON NEALE.

Burlington, March 17. dts

Virginia Lands.

On Tueſday the 20th inſt. will be ſold for Caſh, by Public Auction, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

THE following bodies of Land in the State of Virginia, viz.

13,600 Acres ſituate on the waters of Big Steer Creek.

26,998 Acres on the waters of the Little Kenharva and the weſt fork of the Monongahela.

50,450 Acres on the waters of Buchannon river.

Particular deſcriptions of the Lands, and an examination of the titles may be had by applying to

Footman & Co. Auctioneers.

March 12. dtaom

Will be ſold on Wedneſday the 21ſt of March, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee Houſe, for caſh,

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of William Heyſham, deceaſed, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, conſiſting of the Houſe No. 107, with the Lot on which it ſtands, a Stable and other improvements. The houſe is 2[illegible] feet front and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the ſame breadth as the houſe, and 209 feet deep with a well of water, and a very capacious walled ciſtern, both with pumps in compleat repair. The ſtable ſtands on the rear of the lot, and will accommodate four horſes and a carriage. This property enjoys a perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry ſtreet Its central poſition, and the advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perſon wiſhing to poſſeſs an eligible property in Philadelphia

Robert Heyſham, or } Acting
Francis Bowes Sayre, } Executors.
CONNELLY & Co. *Auct'rs.*

N. B. The houſe will be open two days previous to the ſale, for the inſpection of thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe. march 7—[illegible]

On Tueſday, the 10th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City of Philadelphia,

WILL be expoſed to public ſale, ſeventeen [illegible] of parcels of land in the township in the county of Northumberland, and containing in the whole ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four acres and three quarters, with the uſual allowance for roads.

Terms of ſale, 1-3 of the purchaſe money on the execution of the deed, 1-3 in three months, and 1-3 in ſix months, in good notes or other approved ſecurity

CONNELLY & Co. *Auct.*

March 9 12awtf1 dtioa

THE term of Co-partnerſhip between the ſubſcribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual conſent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the ſame will be ſettled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 5tf

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 $

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 8, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Coſſaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongſt them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

Britiſh Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 $

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnerſhip under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholeſale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general aſſortment of *India, German, Iriſh, French* and *Britiſh* Manufactures for ſale, on advantageous terms for caſh or a ſhort credit.

February 19 6tf

St. Croix Sugars.

26 hogſheads beſt ST. CROIX SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN NIXON & Co.

Feb. 9 fm wtf

FOR SALE,

400 barrels BEEF.

Enquire of

George Pennock, or
Gid. Hill Wells.

march 8. eotf

LANDING

From on board the Schooner RANGER, from JACQUEMEL,

230 Bags, containing 30,000 wt. Coffee,

For Sale by
SAMUEL HAYS,
No. 127 Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Who has remaining on hand 6,000 pieces India NANKEENS, of a ſuperior quality.

March 15 d6t

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,

And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do
110 hogſheads of Muſcovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogſheads of Molaſſes
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogſheads of Cocoa

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-ſtreet.

march 12. $

Landing from on board the ſhip Tenneſſee, capt. Smith, from Hamburg,

And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,

325 pieces Quadruples Sileſias
400 do. Platillas
100 do. Creas
52 do. do. à la Morlaix
100 do. Dowlas
20 do. red ſtriped Arabias
20 do. blue Guingas
100 dozen bordered Handkerchiefs

Erie & Lewis Bollmann,
123, South Third-ſtreet.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A caſe of printed Muſlins and Calicoes

march 12. $8t

Freſh Teas.

Juſt Imported, in the ſhip Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, No. 54, Cheſnut-ſtreet,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, aſſorted; black and coloured Luteſtrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caſſia, large garden and common Fans, ſattin and luteſtring Umbrellas, whale-bone ſticks.

They have alſo For Sale,

Ell wide Perſians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. $

To-morrow will be Landed,

From on board the brig Benjamin Franklin, capt. Jones, from Bordeaux,

Claret of ſuperior quality, viz.
MEDOC } Of the vintages of 1790 and 1791,
LATOUR } in caſes

ALSO,

[illegible] of 1790

FOR SALE BY
PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

march 7. $

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Conſiſting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Coſſaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Siſſerſoy
Piniaſcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perſians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

500 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets.

Alſo—A few Bales of Madraſs Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beſt colours.

February 8. dtf

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. $

Landing

From on board the Snow Maria, from Copenhagen,

A few Tons Ruſſia Clean Hemp
300 pieces Ravens Duck
250 pieces Ruſſia Sheeting
200 bolts Ruſſia Duck, and
A quantity of Swedes Iron

For Sale by
JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

Who have on Hand,

1ſt and 2d proof Bourdeaux Brandy
4th proof Spaniſh ditto
New-England Rum
London Particular and London Market } Madeira Wine in Pipes and quarter Caſks.
Old Claret in Caſes
24 hhds. Coffee juſt arrived
Beſt Boſton Beef in barrels
Mackrell in do.
Halifax Salmon in do.
A ſmall invoice of Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe
Spermaciti Oil
Tanners ditto
No. 1, 2, 3, Boſton Sail Duck
Ruſſia Cordage, and
An Invoice of Dutch Hollow Glaſs Ware.

March 1. daw

A Great Bargain.

WILL BE SOLD, if applied for immediately, Twenty Thouſand Dollars in Bills of Credit, upon intereſt at five per cent. per annum, now lodged in the Treaſury, and endorſed by the United States, with a promiſe to "pay the intereſt annually."

Enquire at the Office of THOMAS McEWEN & Co. march 17 $

Wanted to live in the Country,

About five miles from this city, a ſober ſteady Man who underſtands gardening and the management of a few acres of land, and would not object to attend a couple of horſes Such a one may meet with liberal wages by applying at the office of this Gazette.

N. B. None need apply but thoſe of unexceptionable characters.

March 13. dta

To be Sold,

An elegant Country Seat,

Containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two ſtory brick Houſe and kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. ſituate on the Iriſh tract lane, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taſte and elegance ſtand unrivalled.

N. B. If the above place is not ſold before the 20th inſt. it will then be rented, for the Summer ſeaſon only. $ march 5.

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, induſtrious woman to cook and do the buſineſs of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 $

A Wet Nurſe wanted,

A healthy Woman, who can be well recommended. Apply at this Office.

march 12. $

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ſtanding in the name of the Subſcriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the ſame having been loſt.

JOHN GRAHAM.

march 5 $6w

TO LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A good dry Store,

Three ſtories high, and in an excellent ſtand for buſineſs. Apply to

Thomas & Joſhua Fiſher,
No. 5, Dock-ſtreet.

march 1. $

Landing this day,

From on board the ſchooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Maſter,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son.

November 9. $

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE in Cheſnut-ſtreet, NEXT door but one to the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, occupied by the ſubſcriber. Its eligible ſituation is well known—The rooms are ſpacious and convenient, and finiſhed in a handſome ſtile—It has a double Kitchen, and excellent Cellars, with an Ice Houſe and rain water Ciſtern, and there is a Pump of good water near the kitchen door.

For terms apply to

GARRETT COTTRINGER.

march 2. $1w

TO LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 1ſt April next,

The Houſe No. 258 High-ſtreet,

At preſent occupied by P. BUTLER, Eſq.

Apply to

Edward Shoemaker,
No. 127, High ſtreet.

February 24 eod3w

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Eſtate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the reſidence of General John Cadwalader, ſituate on Saſſafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and conſiſt of a handſome Dwelling Houſe, two large Barns with Cow houſes, Stables for fifty horſes, a ſpacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overſeer's houſes, two ranges of two ſtory buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houſes, a Smoak houſe, &c. &c.—The whole Eſtate being nearly ſurrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fiſhery. It is conveniently ſituated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a ſhort ſail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premiſes; alſo, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The ſoil is moſtly a rich loom.—The whole will be ſold together, or divided into ſmaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently ſituated) as may ſuit the purchaſer. The Stock on ſaid Farm, conſiſting of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will alſo be diſpoſed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 22w6w

Baſkenridge—for ſale

IT conſiſts of 920 acres, almoſt all of which is in a fine rich Meadow, (the reſidence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Paſaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a ſquare of nearly three acres—The dwelling houſe is a very convenient one and a ſmall expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard conſiſts of 1500 fine bearing engraffed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of ſaid tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as alſo a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the beſt and moſt delicious kinds.

Alſo, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Foreſt Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its ſituation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To ſave trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in caſh, on delivery of the deeds. Pleaſe to enquire of

T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Cheſnut ſtreet.

February 2. eodtf

WANTED,

A Gardener—a Single Man.

None need apply, unleſs he can bring good recommendations.

Enquire at No. 30 Market-ſtreet.

march 12. $2w

Juſt received, and for Sale at the Bookſtore of
WILLIAM YOUNG,
No. 52 South Second-ſtreet.

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF
CONNECTICUT,
CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL,

From the emigration of its firſt planters from England in 1630, to 1713.

By *BENJAMIN TRUMBULL*, D. D.

VOLUME I.

Embelliſhed with a correct Map of the State, and Portraits of ſome of the firſt ſettlers, from original paintings.

march 15. *eo3w

Ran away from the ſubſcriber, on the 14th inſt. two indented Iriſh Servant Men: Thomas M'Guire, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high, robuſt, ſtout, and well made, ſhort black hair, remarkable for a ſcar on one of his temples; he is a forward, deceitful, vicious, and unprincipled fellow, and decoyed from my ſervice Jeffry Corbet, about the ſame age and height, but of a milder diſpoſition, and more ſlender make, ſhort brown hair; their working apparel was blue cloth over jackets, lined with coarſe brown linen, check and brown linen ſhirts, grey yarn ſtockings, mixed twilled grey cloth trowſers, and ruſſett leather ſhoes; they have other cloathing which altogether gives them the appearance of ſeafaring men, but have been brought up to the farming buſineſs; no doubt will have forged paſſes and change their names and apparel as convenient, and have taken the poſt road to Philadelphia, I purchaſed them the laſt fall of capt. Rollins, in Baltimore. I will give Fifty Dollars for ſecuring them ſo that I get them, and will pay all reaſonable charges if brought home, or if ſeparated, Thirty Dollars for Thomas, and Twenty for Jeffry.

ARTHUR BRYAN,
Head of Wye, Talbot County—March 7.

march 14. 3aw3w

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Diſtrict of PENNSYLVANIA, *March 6th*, 1797.

THE MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA, who may have any account or knowledge of the capture or detention of any ſhip or veſſel, cargo, or other property, belonging to citizens of the United States, reſiding within this diſtrict, by or under the authority of foreign nations, ſince the firſt day of October, 1792, are particularly requeſted to give information thereof, to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, as ſoon as may be convenient; ſpecifying the name of the veſſel, the captain's name, the number of tons, the eſtimated value of the veſſel, if condemned, the eſtimated value of her cargo, or other property, whither carried, and by, or under the authority of what nation captured, with ſuch obſervations as may be thought neceſſary upon the circumſtances of each caſe, in order that ſtatements thereof may be tranſmitted to the Secretary of the Treaſury, who is required to lay the ſame before the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

march 7. $10t

LANDING,

AND FOR SALE,

from on board the Ship James Burke, maſter, from Aux-Cayes, now lying at Bell's wharf,

CONSISTING OF

Molaſſes, Coffee, Sugar and Dye Wood,

Apply to

ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.
5, South Water-ſtreet.

3 mo. 6. $1w

FOR SALE,
By WHARTON & LEWIS,
No. 113 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1ſt and 2d proof Brandy, } entitled to drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

THE Subſcriber informs thoſe to whom he is indebted, that a perſon will attend every day, Sundays excepted, until the 1ſt of April next, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe formerly occupied by him in Cheſnut-ſtreet, for the purpoſe of ſhewing all books, papers and letters regarding his paſt commercial tranſactions to ſuch of his creditors as may think proper to attend and examine them.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

march 1. eot1A

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 313, corner of Arch and Front ſtreet.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worſted Hoſiery in trunks, aſſored
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto ſutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat ſilk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madraſs ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few cheſts beſt Hyſon Tea

Alſo—1500 boxes beſt London Window Glaſs, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 115 hhds. Glaſs Ware aſſorted, which they will diſpoſe of cheaper than any in the city.

Nov 18 3tawtf

A Garden to be let,

FOR a term of years, ſituate about a mile from the Court-houſe, contains about two acres of land, it a high ſtate of cultivation. A large green houſe, is erected on the premiſes, about forty feet long, with a lodging room, and ſeed loft above. A conſiderable quantity of kitchen articles, very regularly diſpoſed of on the ſpot.

Enquire at 52, South Second-ſtreet.

march 12. eo3t

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Patterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by

WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. $

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *March* 19.

[*The following is a more accurate account of the exports of the United States, than that published in a former number of this Gazette.*]

STATEMENT,

Of the value of *Goods, Wares* and *Merchandize* exported from the UNITED STATES to FOREIGN COUNTRIES; commencing 1st October 1796, and ending 30th September 1797.

EUROPE.	Dolls.
Ruſſia,	3,450
Sweden,	
Denmark and Norway,	140,972
United Netherlands,	7,062,457
England, Man and Berwick,	4,436,217
Scotland,	526,991
Ireland,	1,052,044
Gibraltar,	1,866
Guernſey, Jerſey, Sark, &c.	24,689
Imperial Ports, &c.	
Hamburgh, &c.	9,589,858
France,	3,534,165
Spain,	1,625,500
Portugal,	221,979
Italian Ports,	767,064
Europe generally,	207,077
	29,194,329

AFRICA.	
Cape of Good Hope	15,000
Morocco and Barbary States,	58,792
Bourbon and Mauritius,	230,873
Africa, generally,	188,694
Madeira,	46,631
Teneriffe,	5,568
Fayal,	47,129
Cape de Verd Iſlands.	
	592,627

ASIA.	
Britiſh Eaſt Indies,	21,325
China and Eaſt Indies, generally.	387,310
	408,635

AMERICA.	
Britiſh American Colonies,	360,367
Newfoundland & Britiſh Fiſheries,	44,529
Britiſh Weſt Indies,	2,101,720
Honduras,	129,700
Swediſh Weſt Indies,	898,315
Daniſh do.	2,392,252
Dutch do.	1,783,029
French do.	8,071,134
Spaniſh do.	2,879,170
Weſt-Indies, generally	1,508,044
Florida and Louiſiana,	915,252
North Weſt Coaſt of Africa.	15,607
	21,099,119
Total amount of exports,	51,294,710

MR. FENNO,

As the gangs of Jacobins that infeſt this country are devoted to the principles and precepts of their brethren in France, I recommend to their attention, and to the attention of the Federaliſts too, the following extracts from the late daſhing addreſs of the commiſſary of the executive directory at Calais. C.

"Remember that there is no longer any room to temporize, and that you muſt frankly ſhew yourſelves to be what you are. If there are any among you, who are not devoted to the cauſe of liberty, remember, that of all kinds of baſeneſs it is the greateſt to receive pay and maintenance, and to hold a place under a government which you deteſt, and the deſtruction of which you are deſirous to bring about; and quit your ſituations before you are driven from them, and lay aſide a maſk, which ſooner or later will be torn from you.

"Zealous officers of the republic, it is on you that the republic particularly relies, and on your example and your influence, to give vigour to the public mind. Employ in your offices none but the partizans of liberty, and diſcard thoſe who have ſignalized themſelves by contrary opinions."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY—MARCH 16.

Mr. Brooks preſented a petition on behalf of James Perry, for compenſation for property taken from him during the war, for the uſe of the army, which, after a number of objections on the ground of its being a claim of the ſame nature with many others which were daily rejected, was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Macon, from the committee of reviſal and unfiniſhed buſineſs, made a farther report, ſtating that a part of the law reſpecting poſt-offices and poſt-roads, would expire before the next ſeſſion of Congreſs. —This report was referred to the committee on the ſubject of poſt-offices and poſt roads, to report by bill or otherwiſe.

Mr. D. Foſter, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of Jane Hardin, praying for compenſation for the maintenance of two Shawaneſe Indian girls, on accouut of the United States. The report ſtates, that if the facts were as mentioned, there is no need of legiſlative interference, as an application to the Secretary of War, will be effectual. Of courſe no deciſion of the houſe was neceſſary on the report.

On motion of Mr. Sewall, the houſe went into a committee of the whole, on the bill making an additional appropriation to provide and ſupport a naval armament, Mr. Dent in the chair, when, the bill having been read,

Mr. Sewall moved to fill the blank appropriating money for the pay and ſubſiſtence, for the term of one year, of the officers and crews, with 216,679 dollars.—Some objections had been made to the price at which the rations had been fixed, when the ſubject was formerly before the Houſe. He had, in conſequence, made enquiries on the ſubject, and had been informed that 28 cents per ration was the loweſt price at which they could be obtained.

Mr. Gallatin aſked, whether the gentleman's enquiry had extended to the price paid for rations to the troops ſtationed in the forts, others than thoſe on the frontiers. The contract for theſe would be the beſt data for the price to be allowed in this caſe.

Mr. Sewall did not think it neceſſary to make this enquiry.

The queſtion was put and carried.

Mr. Sewall then moved to fill the blank to defray the wear, loſſes, expenditures of ammunition, and other contingent expences, with 63,700 dollars.

Mr. Gallatin ſaid, the eſtimate before him for contingent expences was 60,000 dollars. There were 3,700 dollars for other ſpecific purpoſes, viz. for the ſalaries of clerks, and for the rent of the naval yards at different places. He thought it would be beſt to diſtinguiſh betwixt contingent expences and ſalaries, and alſo whether the clerks were authorized by law, or whether they were eſtabliſhed by this bill. If the officers were already eſtabliſhed, the ſalary would be provided by law; if not, the law ſhould be paſſed to eſtabliſh the office.

Mr. Sewall ſaid, that whilſt there remained on hand materials which had been purchaſed for the uſe of the frigates at New-York, Portſmouth and Norfolk, it would be neceſſary to have perſons there to take care of them, He ſuppoſed the clerks were authoriſed by law.

Mr. Gallatin ſaid, if the clerks were authorized by law, their ſalaries would be included in the ordinary appropriations; he therefore moved to fill the blank with 60,000 dollars, as the items which were mentioned ſeparately, could not properly be included under the head of repairs and contingent expences of the naval armament, as this related to the three frigates only, and not to the taking care of any materials on hand.

Mr. J. Parker hoped this motion would be agreed to, and the other withdrawn. The clerks employed at the places which had been mentioned might at preſent be neceſſary; but he thought ſome proviſion ought to be made with reſpect to the diſpoſal of theſe materials, in order to do away the neceſſity of employing perſons to take care of them.

Mr. Sewall withdrew his motion, and that for filling the blank with 60,000 was carried.

Mr. Gallatin then moved to add the following words, "alſo that a ſum not exceeding 2,200 dollars, to pay the ſalary of perſons having charge of the naval yards at N. York, Portſmouth and Norfolk, and the rents of the ſame," which motion was carried.

Mr. Varnum moved to ſtrike out the words "*for ſea, with all convenient ſpeed.*" He thought theſe words [illegible] the President to ſend the frigates to ſea, at any rate, with all convenient ſpeed, though the occaſion for doing this might depend upon ſome future conſideration.

Mr. Iſaac Parker ſaid, the only natural conſtruction of theſe words was, as to the manner in which the veſſels were to be equiped. It did not follow, that when they were equipped, they would be ſent to ſea, except there was a neceſſity for it.

Mr. J. Williams thought the words immaterial; if they would produce any effect in accelerating the buſineſs, he thought they ought to be retained, as all allowed it had heretofore been ſufficiently tardy.

Mr. Gallatin ſaid, the law of laſt ſeſſion went no farther than to direct the veſſels to be "manned and employed;" whereas this bill, though only making an additional appropriation to enable the Preſident to carry the former law into effect, ſeemed to go farther. It appeared to direct, that they ſhould "be equipped for ſea with all convenient ſpeed," whilſt the former law left it to the diſcretion of the Preſident to employ them as he pleaſed. If it were wiſhed that the buſineſs ſhould be left on its former footing, theſe words might with propriety be ſtruck out; becauſe, after the money was appropriated, the Preſident might uſe what ſpeed he pleaſed in equipping the veſſels.

Mr. Harper ſaid, it would ſeem that the gentleman from Pennſylvania did not know the difference between *preparing* the veſſels for ſea, and *employing* them after they are prepared. He was perſuaded, however, he did know the difference. Though that houſe had not the power to direct how the veſſels ſhould be employed, yet they could direct them to be prepared with all convenient ſpeed. It was the buſineſs of that houſe to prepare, and of the Preſident to employ; but the object of this motion went to ſhew that they were both the ſame thing. Much complaint had been made, and juſtly, at the great delay which had taken place in this buſineſs, and he could now ſee no objection, therefore, to directing them to be equipped with all convenient ſpeed. When they were equipped, the Preſident would uſe them in ſuch a way as the ſtate of the country ſhall require. If the legiſlature choſe to put the country in a ſtate of war, the veſſels would be employed accordingly; or if it remained in peace their employment would accord with ſuch a ſtate. He hoped therefore, the words would be retained.

Mr. Sewall ſaid, the ſame words were contained in the reſolution upon which the bill was founded, and in the act of 1796, a ſimilar expreſſion was uſed. He thought the gentleman from Pennſylvania had not ſufficiently attended to the diſtinct appropriations contained in the bill.

Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) ſaid the law of laſt ſeſſion went farther than it was contemplated by this bill to go. The words "equip for ſea with all convenient ſpeed," related only to the manner in which the veſſels were to be equipped, as it was well known that equipping for ſea, and equipping for guard-ſhips (which was the ſole purpoſe for which ſome gentlemen had wiſhed them to be employed) was wholly different. The law of laſt ſeſſion went to ſay they ſhould be manned and *employed*, which he believed, with the gentleman from S. Carolina, was an unneceſſary and improper direction, as the Preſident of the United States, being the commander in chief, was the the only proper judge of the manner of employing them.

Mr. Thatcher did not think that directing the veſſels to be equipped with all convenient ſpeed, indicated any great haſte, but the contrary.

Mr. Varnum ſaid, gentlmen had, on former occaſions been very tenacious of giving the Preſident directions how he ſhould act. He was unwilling to do it on the the preſent occaſion; and he thought if theſe words were ſtruck out, no one would underſtand that the frigates were to be fitted out as *guard-ſhips*. But if the bill was agreed to as it now ſtood, he was of opinion that it would appear to their conſtituents, that the Legiſlature believed the criſis was arrived at which it was neceſſary to ſent out frigates to ſea againſt a foreign nation. If this period was arrived, he wiſhed it to be declared openly, and not in any ſideway. Such a clauſe way very unuſual in an appropriation bill.

Mr. Gallatin believed it was perfectly true, as ſtated by the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, that words of this kind were never inſerted when an appropriation was only wanted. In the law of 1796, he admitted that ſimilar words were uſed, and, there they were proper, becauſe that was a law for the conſtruction and equipment of the frigates; but in all the ſubſequent laws, which were merely appropriation laws, no ſuch words had been uſed. This was not intended to ſay *that the money ſhould be granted with all convenient ſpeed.* He believed, ſince they were to be equipped, the ſooner they were done the better; but he did not think it proper to inſert ſuch a clauſe in an appropriation bill.

Mr. Bayard thought the gentleman from Pennſylvania made a nice diſtinction without a difference. He admitted that if the bill was for conſtructing the frigates, ſuch words might be proper, but that in an appropriation bill they were improper. He ſaw no difference between the two caſes; and if it was the wiſh of the Houſe to have the frigates equipped ſpeedily, it was certainly not improper to ſay ſo, and in his opinion the ſituation of the country required that every exertion ſhould be made in the buſineſs.

The queſtion was then taken on ſtriking out the words, "with all convenient ſpeed" (the mover having agreed to exclude the words "for ſea" from his motion) and was negatived 47 to 38.

The committee then roſe, the houſe agreed to the amendment, and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading Monday and to-day were mentioned for the firſt taken on the moſt diſtant day, and negatived 43 to 42. It was accordingly ordered to be read a third time this day. Before the houſe roſe, it received its third reading and paſſed, there being 57 votes in its favour.

Mr. J. Parker propoſed a reſolution to the houſe, directing the committee which had been appointed to enquire into the expenditure of the money heretofore appropriated for a Naval Armament, and into the cauſes of delay which had taken place, to enquire and report what materials remain on hand which will not be wanted for the three frigates now nearly finiſhed, deſignating what the articles are, and where they are; and alſo what materials have been diſpoſed of, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. N. Smith, the houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill ſupplementary to, and in alteration of the act for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt. when the bill having been read,

Mr. J. Williams moved to ſtrike out the firſt ſection of the bill. He was perſuaded that if this bill paſſed, it would be very injurious to the revenue, and in the end prejudicial to the fair trader, for if ſuch a law had been in being the laſt year, government would have loſt half a million of money, and if ſuch loſſes were ſuſtained, it would lead to the paſſing of laws which would be injurious to commerce. It became the houſe to be cautious, therefore, in making alterations which might ſo materially affect the revenues of the union; eſpecially as the debentures given by the Cuſtom houſe muſt be allowed, whether the duties are paid or not.

This motion was negatived without a diviſion.

After the bill had undergone ſeveral amendments, one of which was to provide that the benefits of this law ſhall not extend to perſons impriſoned for debts due for money by them received for, or on account of the United States, the committee roſe, and had leave to ſit again.

Mr. Clopton, from the committee of Enrolment, reported as duly enrolled, the bill to amend the act laying a duty on ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper, and the bill for relief of Sylvanus Crowell.

Adjourned till Monday.

For Sale,

BY ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

No 41, *North Water Street*,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter caſks, 4 years old and fit for immediate uſe.

Inferior do.

A few bales Allibad Coſſes

Bandanna Handkerchiefs

Sail Canvaſs, No. 1, to 9

A few bags of Juniper Berries

A parcel of Soal Leather, and

A few boxes of China.

march 3 tu&ſaw

CONTINUATION OF

Lateſt Foreign News.

LONDON, December 26.

Letters from Stutgard, by the laſt mail mentioned, that the Princeſs of Wirtemberg proceeded in her pregnancy in the moſt perfect health and ſpirits, much to the ſatisfaction of the reigning Duke and Dutcheſs, as well as that of the royal Conſort, who now look forward in hopes of an heir to the Ducal Dominions, both the Hereditary Prince's children, by his late Conſort, being daughters.

January 6.

If the example of Flanders and Holland will not deter the Swiſs from embracing the deſtructive fraternity of France; they muſt be left to their fate, as a people too dull to profit by the leſſons of experience. As the Swiſs, however, are a ſimple and an unoffending race, the world cannot but look with regret on the miſery that ſeems impending over their heads, and which the ambition and rapacity of France are but too likely to let fall.

Letters from the Hague inform us, that all the ſhips fit for ſervice are again aſſembling in the Texel to form a ſquadron to conſiſt of ſix ſhips of the line, two of fifty guns, and eight frigates, mounting from 44 to 26 guns—three picked men are to be taken from every company of Infantry of the Dutch National Regiments, to be embarked on board this flotilla. We are aſſured that this expedition is intended for India.

M. de Liancourt, lately in America, now at Hamburg, has refuted ſeveral charges againſt him, made by an hiſtorian of Louis the laſt.

Buonaparte's letter to the Directory, announcing the liberation of 18 Frenchmen from ſlavery by the Bey of Tunis, is a ſevere ſatire upon his own infamous conduct in *ſelling* the Auſtrian ſoldiers whom he captured in Italy to the government of Spain, to perpetual ſlavery in the mines in America. Such is the love of liberty, and ſuch the conſiſtency of the Gallic *Champion of Freedom.*

London Gazette—January 9.

The Mermaid frigate has captured the L'Aventure of L'Orient, mounting 12 guns, and carrying 190 men.

The Latona, has taken the French privatrer L'Aigle of 14 guns and 63 men, and L'Intripidite of 18 guns and 83 men.

LONDON, January 16.

Copy of a letter from captain Reynolds, of his majeſty's ſhip La Pomone, to Evan Nepean Eſq.

Plymouth Sound, Jan. 14.

I beg to acquaint you, for the information of my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that in the night of the 16th ult. I loſt company with the Phœbe, in a very heavy gale of wind at W. S. W. which came on the 18th, and continued blowing ſtrong without intermiſſion until the 24th, and, though the violence of the gale then abated, ſtill it blew from the weſt: that with every poſſible exertion we were unable to get farther to the weſtward than 29 degrees of longitude before the 31ſt ult. the day on which my limited time for cruiſing on the ground preſcribed by their lordſhips expired.

On the 1ſt inſtant I edged away to the eaſtward, and on the 5th, at 11 o'clock in the night, [illegible] ed a large ſhip, ſtanding under eaſy ſail to the N. W. I inſtantly gave chace, and ſoon got cloſe alongſide of her; for it being thick hazy weather, ſhe was deceived in our ſtrength, and ſhrunk not from the action, but had the temerity to exchange ſeveral broadſides with us before ſhe called out for quarter; in which we had one man killed and four wounded. Having ſhifted the priſoners, and our carpenter plugged up eight ſhot-holes ſhe had received between wind and water, we were about to take her in tow (for her mizen-maſt was ſhot away, and ſhe was utterly diſabled to carry any ſail), when the officer on board hailed us, and ſaid ſhe was ſinking. I ſent all our boats to her aſſiſtance immediately, and finding no efforts could ſave her, had but juſt time to draw our men and their wounded from her, when ſhe ſunk along-ſide of us. She proved to be the Cheri, from Nantz, carrying 26 long twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four pounders (mixed) upon her main deck, and 230 men, commanded by Monſ. Chaſſin; had been out fourteen days, and taken nothing: She had 12 men killed and 22 wounded; among the latter was the captain, who, with two others, died of their wounds the next day.

On Tueſday evening, the Eddyſtone bearing N. E. 12 leagues, I captured a little privateer, from Roſco, called the Emprunt Forcee; had only two ſmall carriage guns, ſix ſwivels, and 25 men on board. She had been out but one day, and had taken nothing.

Our main maſt and foremaſt being wounded, and both of them ſiſhed, and much of the ſtanding rigging ſo injured that it is neceſſary to replace it, I thought it would be expediting the ſervice to ſteer directly for this port, inſtead of Falmouth; and I hope my having done ſo will meet their Lordſhip's approbation.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Capt. Stopford, of his Majeſty's ſhip Phæton, to Admiral Lord Bridport.

At Sea, December 31.

MY LORD—On the 29th inſtant, his majeſty's ſhip under my command captured a French brig privateer of 14 ſix-pounders, called the Hazard, and alſo a Spaniſh merchant veſſel, from Nantes, bound to St. Sebaſtian, laden with ſundry articles of merchandize.

The former (by whom I ſend this letter) ſailed from La Rochelle twenty-four hours before her capture, and was proceeding on a cruize to the ſouthward; the latter being ſmall, and of little value, I deſtroyed.

The Auſon parted company the ſame night, in chace of a ſhip that had the appearance of a corvette, and I have not ſeen her ſince.

January 17.

Le Republicain Paris paper of the 8th inſtant ſtates, that the greateſt precautions had been taken by the government to prevent the ſecret of the meaſure relative to Engliſh merchandize from tranſpiring before its execution.

The law enacts, that every contravener ſhall be arreſted and purſued before the tribunal of correctional police. Beſides the confiſcation of the goods ſeized, the delinquent is to be condemned to a fine of triple the value of the objects ſeized, and to impriſonment, which cannot be leſs than five days, nor more than five months. The confiſcation is to be for the benefit of the ſeizers, and all thoſe who were aiding in it.

The Engliſh merchandize confiſcated at Paris during the late ſearch is eſtimated at three millions. Although it is indiſputable that one of the moſt powerful means of reducing our tenacious enemy is to prevent the circulation of their merchandize, we cannot help wiſhing that the meaſures purſued for the attainment of this object were ſuch as may tend more to prevent the introduction of the merchandize in queſtion, than to ſeize them when they are introduced. Beſides the inconvenience of inquiſitorial viſits which the latter mode occaſions, it is clear that it does more injury to our fellow-citizens than our enemy, who have received the price of the goods arreſted.—*Thus far Le Republicain.*

Letters from Hamburgh, received by the laſt mail adviſe, that though ſimilar orders had not then been given by the magiſtrates of that city, they were daily expected; and it is generally believed, that the terroriſt, Leonard Bourdon, who has been ſent to that city and to all the ſea port towns on the Baltic to cauſe the recent proſcription againſt the Britiſh trade to be carried into effect, is charged to deliver this mandate to the ſenate; and probably alſo to demand the expulſion of Britiſh ſhips from the port of Hamburgh. The proſcription of emigrants has already been executed throughout Switzerland with great rigor.

A gentleman who is juſt arrived from Cuxhaven ſtates, that the inhabitants of that place were concealing their property, and taking other precautionary meaſures, expecting the French troops to poſſeſs themſelves of it in the courſe of a few days.

Some Dutch papers to a recent date have reached town, which concur in aſſerting that the king of Pruſſia, who, it is underſtood, expects ultimately to be put in poſſeſſion of Hamburgh, is determined not to oppoſe the ſyſtem of ſpoilation which has been agreed upon between the Emperor and the French republic, the former of whom has already poſted a numerous body of troops in the electorate of Bavaria.

The admiralty and the French directory have agreed, that the Engliſh priſoners in France ſhall in future be attended by Engliſh ſurgeons, and French priſoners by their own ſurgeons in this country. We are glad to find this arrangement has induced the admiralty to fill up the appointments to France (conſiſting of ſix ſurgeons) from the navy liſt: and farther as an encouragement to ſurgeons and mates to come into the navy, all appointments to the ſick and wounded board, dock-yards, hoſpitals, phyſicians to fleets, hoſpitals, &c. are, without exception, to be filled up in future from the liſt of navy ſurgeons, which, in addition to the arrangements now under the conſideration of the lords of the admiralty, and the ſick and wounded board, will no doubt induce many young men to turn their thoughts to the navy, who before ſought the army, India, and even merchant ſervice, in preference to the navy—The intention of the admiralty is to recommend, as far as the nature of the ſervices will admit, to put the ſurgeons of the navy on a footing with the army, a meaſure that no doubt will be conſidered [illegible] all lovers of their country.

All young men who are qualified, after ſix months ſervitude as ſurgeons' mates, are to be made ſurgeons in the navy; a regulation that will prevent the navy being ſo diſtreſſed as has lately been the caſe, and reflects the higheſt credit on lord Spencer and his colleagues.

It is generally believed, that there will be a competition for the enſuing loan. Three parties are mentioned, viz. the ſame gentlemen who have ſubſcribed for the laſt four loans, a general liſt of bankers and a liſt under the conduct of the bank directors —But no time is yet appointed for fixing the loan, nor is it expected to take place till the latter end of next month.

January 18.

Lieutenant Hollingſworth, whoſe ſhip was cut out of the Downs by two French row-boats, and carried into Boulogne, died of his wounds ſoon after he was landed. He and his crew were taken by ſurpriſe, the French boats having muffled their oars as they approached the ſhip, ſo as not to be heard. They fought manfully, but were at length obliged to ſubmit to numbers, after an obſtinate reſiſtance.

BASLE, December 2.

Yeſterday evening three deputies from the people of the Griſons paſſed through this city, in great haſte, on their way to Raſtadt to general Buonaparte. From them, as well as from private letters that have been received, it appears that a great change has taken place in that country. All the communes of the Griſons have aſſembled and choſen 150 deputies; the firſt act of whom has been to ſupercede the old government, and confine the members of the Extraordinary Council of State to their houſes. Sallis Duchſrein, the head of the Ariſtocratic party has been baniſhed.

The object of the miſſion of the Deputies from the people of the Griſons to General Buonaparte, is, to procure the Valteline to be united to the country of the Griſons and offer the general any ſatisfaction.

DUBLIN, December 15.

Letters received in town on Thurſday from the couuty of Cork ſtate, that between one and two hundred ſtand of arms (of French manufacture) with a large quantity of ball cartridge, had been diſcovered and taken by the military in the neighbourhood of Imokily; the arms are ſuppoſed to have been brought to the Southern coaſt by a neutral veſſel which lately arrived there, and was at the time ſuſpected of clandeſtine intercourſe with ſome of the inhabitants.

The ſame letters add, that thirteen perſons had been taken into cuſtody in that part of the country, and committed to priſon on charges of High Treaſon.—One of the

prisoners is said to be a man of considerable property.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

DESCENT ON ENGLAND.

The means of obtaining ten millions of livres, for the construction of a thousand or more than a thousand gun-boats.

Pitt proposes to raise the sum of seven millions sterling (168 millions Tournois) for the year 1798, by tripling the assessed taxes According to his calculation, there are in England 1,400,000 houses. The number of persons upon whom taxes fall, including men, women, and children, he estimates at about seven millions and a half. He says, that, of 1,400,000 houses, about seven or eight hundred thousand pay assessed taxes; the others being miserable cottages, pay nothing at all: the seven millions, therefore, on whom he proposes to raise by tripling the assessed taxes, will fall at the rate of ten pounds sterling (240 livres Tournois) upon each house:—He foolishly believes that this resource is sufficient to prevent France from making a descent.

Having thus stated the question on one side, it remains to treat it in the other point of view, in which it ought to be considered by this country.

Our object at present is a descent: there is no other mode by which to subdue the English government, and to put an end to its tyranny. We are in possession of all the requisite means, except that of passing the little arm of the sea that separates France from England. But, as our object is not to *combat* the English fleet, but to *escape* it, our mode of navigating ought to be such as that the English fleet cannot obstruct our voyage.

Every one knows that there are two modes of navigation—sailing and rowing. We also know that vessels with sails must regulate their course by the wind; but, that boats with oars may be moved in every direction, and with the greatest facility, when there is no wind at all.

Thus the most certain, and the least expensive means of passing into England, in spite of the English fleet, are to employ row-boats, having a small sail, like the Dutch fishing-boats, to serve upon occasion.

If the French coasts were five or six hundred leagues distant from those of England, it would be very ridiculous to talk of row-boats; but in many places, there are no more than eight, ten or twelve leagues between them; and to the most distant parts where we could think of making a descent, there are no more than forty or fifty leagues, which may be passed in forty-eight hours, even without the aid of sails, on the supposition that the boats can row at the rate of a league an hour.

The Russians transport their troops in row-boats across the Black Sea. The Swedes transport their's, in the same manner, to the most distant parts of the Swedish empire. The Russian boats can transport two or three hundred soldiers each, and six men are put upon one oar. But for making a descent upon England, boats of a smaller size ought to be preferred—The sea on many parts of the English coast does not often run very high; small boats might, therefore, go close in shore, and the troops land as easily as persons step out of a wherry.

The expence of the English navy for the year 1798, according to Pitt's budget, is 12,500,000l. sterling, or 300,000,000 of livres Tournois. To cover this enormous expence, he proposes to triple the assessed taxes, which will take, at an average, 240 livres from each family. France wants only 1000 gun-boats, which will cost no more than *ten millions* Tournois. To raise this sum, no new impost is necessary: it will be better to obtain it by patriotic gifts.

Citizen Villers has already stated, in the Council of Five Hundred, that many persons had expressed their desire of contributing voluntarily to the expence of a descent upon England. I love the patriotic spirit of these worthy citizens; and as I desire to contribute my mite towards this important measure, I have contrived a plan which will enable every citizen to participate in the honor of destroying a government, which, for more than a century, has been the scourge of the human race.

The sum I would propose to raise by patriotic gifts is, ten millions of livres, to be employed, under the direction of the government, in building a thousand, or more, gun boats.

As it is better rather to under-rate than to exaggerate our means in a calculation of this kind, I shall estimate the population of France at only 25,000,000 though her increase of territory must make the number considerably greater. I believe it will be found, that the men of twenty and upwards form about one fifth of this population;—that is to say, 5,000,000. One half of these five millions, 2,500,000, I shall suppose, are the industrious poor, from whom the will must be taken for the deed: I divide, then, the remaining two millions and a half into two classes of 250,000 each, and four classes of 500,000 each. The greatest patriotic gift, according to my calculation, should be 12 livres, and the smallest 20 sols. Each person should have the liberty of causing his name to be inscribed in any class he may think proper. If a citizen of small fortune wishes to inscribe his name in the first class, and a rich man in that of 20 sols, they ought both to be permitted to do so: it is *equality of rights*, not of *fortune*, which is the real principle of *equality*.

TABLE

OF THE CLASSES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE PRODUCE.

Classes.	*Number of Persons.*	*Individual Gifts.*	*Total livres.*
1	250,000	12	3,000,000
2	250,000	6	1,500,000
3	500,000	5	2,500,000
4	500,000	3	1,500,000
5	500,000	2	1,000,000
6	500,000	1	500,000
Total,	2,500,000 Persons.	livres,	10,000,000

The average rate of these patriotic gifts is 4 livres a head. That of Mr. Pitt's triple taxes is, 240 livres.

The weakest part of the English dominions is England itself. It is far less difficult to land 100,000 men in England, than to send 10,000 to the East-Indies.

Troops sent to India must be embarked on board transports of two or three hundred tons burthen each, and ships of the line must be employed for their convoy. An English squadron may block up the ports in which such an expedition is preparing; and if, by any change of wind, the transports should be enabled to sail, the English squadron could also avail itself of the advantage of this wind and follow the convoy: As the voyage is long, it is possible they might overtake our fleet.

But a descent on England is a very different thing. France, by the union of Belgium, has now a great extent of coast towards the north, where the shores, both in France and England, are very low. The sea is so very shallow that ships of the line cannot approach within some miles, as is the case at Dunkirk. The descent ought to be made with gun-boats, drawing no more than two or three feet water, and where, in a moment, the whole force could be landed on the coast of England.*

These light boats should have a small sail like the fishing boats, and a great number of oars. They might perform the passage in less than 48 hours, in spite of the English squadrons, because, by means of oars, they could assist the wind so much, that although there were an English fleet in the Channel, it could not interrupt their passage in the few hours necessary to cross and land. Consider, besides, that a thousand gun-boats, with 24 and 36 pounders, is a very respectable force.

It may be said that the English may likewise have gun boats: but these vessels not being calculated to keep the sea long, can only be useful for a *coup de main*. The English then would be obliged to keep them in their harbours.

The English coast, which is opposite to us, presenting a landing place in every point, it is impossible to know at what point the descent will be made, so that these vessels would be both useless and expensive. France can always know where the the English vessels are stationed, while England can never know where the descent will be attempted.

THOMAS PAINE.

* The Danes and the Jutes, who so long desolated England, always chose with success these northern coasts for their expeditions. It was from a fear of invasion from this quarter, that the English so long insisted on the harbour of Dunkirk being filled up, and so violently opposed the surrender of Belgium.

DECLARATION OF M D'ANTRAIGUES.

"On the 8th of August 1797, I escaped from the French head-quarters at Milan, after having in vain waited in the expectation that Gen. Buonaparte would tell me why I am arrested, and of what I was accused. I might have escaped before, but I would not, because I foolishly thought that reason and justice still existed.

"Buonaparte gave orders for my arrest, tho' he assured me upon his word and honour that he did not. Buonaparte, after having violated the French passport, required me to give my parole, or threatened to confine me in a dungeon in the Citadel.

"In giving my parole, I knew it was useless, and so did he, for he surrounded me with spies, and sent my picture to the watches of all the gates of Milan.

"Buonaparte ten times gave me his honour that I should be discharged, and fixed the period. At first I was weak enough to believe; but I did not like to part from my wife and child.—At length I desired permission to apply to the directory, and to be conducted to Paris. He then gave me his honour, that he would not go to Udina without setting me at liberty.

"On the 14th of August I wrote to the directors, and the presidents of the councils. On the 17th Buonaparte set off without attending to my request. It was then that I escaped from this tyrant. I expected to be retaken, and to perish, but my duty called upon me to endeavour to save myself.

"With respect to the papers found in my port-folio, I knew there was nothing in them that indicated any thing like conspiracy; but I see such use has been attempted to be made of them, and I will not sanction it by my silence.

"I am a Frenchman, an emigrant, a royalist; I am become a subject of the Emperor of Russia, and am in his service, and I never will return to republican France. Of all the parties in authority, I do not agree with one. I believe their object is more to acquire authority than to restore Louis XVIII; and I detest constitutional France in 1792, as much as republican France in 1795.

"M. Buonaparte, in the thirst of power by which he is possessed, and to further his own ambition, determined to support his Triumvirate, and destroy the council of five hundred, and particularly Pichegru. For that purpose, he pretended to discover that I carried on a correspondence with Louis XVIII. and that he had seized that correspondence. I defy M. Buonaparte to prove that I ever had any correspondence with any member of the council of five hundred, or with any minister, since the creation of the republic. In the mean time I send an inventory of the contents of this famous port-folio, and I defy them to produce another paper except those which I state. I sent this declaration the second day of my flight, harrassed, fatigued and oppressed with anxiety for my wife and son, who were left at Milan, exposed to all the fury of Buonaparte. But I would not lose a moment in destroying the plot in which they wanted to make me an instrument.

"In a short time I will publish the memorial of what passed in my captivity; but I must continue my journey, in order to find an asylum in which I can collect my ideas.

(Signed) "THE COUNT D'ANTRAIGUES."

Belinzona, Aug. 29, 1797.

Another declaration has just been published by Fauche Borel, Printer to the King of Prussia at Neufchatel, said to be one of the principal agents that carried on a correspondence with Pichegru. It is stated in that paper, that he is the father of a family, and continually occupied with the cares of his business. Knowing how to appreciate the blessings of living in a country which Providence has hitherto blessed by preserving it during all those tempests which have agitated Europe, and taking no share in politics except that general sympathy which every man must feel for the calamities of his fellow creatures, "I was far (says he) from suspecting that they would make use of my name as a performer in a conspiracy of which so much has been said. Is this conspiracy true, or not? I do not know, nor can I establish myself as a judge; but I have a right to contradict the lying assertion of my having borne a part in it, or of being connected with men whom I have not the honor of even being known to.

"According to the papers found in the portfolio of count d'Antraigues, containing *his conversation with the* Count de Montgaillard, stated to have taken place in December, 1796, it is stated that my fanaticism being known, he threw his eyes upon me as a proper agent; that I carried letters from the Prince de Conde to General Pichegru, and that I am Printer to the Count d'Antraigues and the Count de Montgaillard—This is the charge against me, founded upon a paper I never saw, and attributed to the Count d'Antraigues, without being acknowledged either by him or the Count de Montgaillard. I should not conceive myself bound to answer a charge so founded, if I did not conceive myself bound in honour not to suffer my name to be made use of against men whom I never knew. Without noticing the absurdities and the contradictions of this charge, I shall confine myself only to that part which relates to myself.

"I therefore declare, first, that I never saw or knew the Count d'Antraigues; that I never was his Printer; and that if I sold any of his works, it was in the same manner that I sold those of other persons. I also deny having any knowledge of M. de Montgaillard, or ever having been his printer.—My father, who was established at Hamburgh, had advanced some money to Madame de Montgaillard, and her husband was to repay me; I saw him in 1795 upon this business, and met him twice in going from Frankfort to Hamburgh, where my business called me. In the beginning of 1797 he paid me, and from that time I never saw him; and, thirdly, that I never carried letters from the Prince de Conde, the Count de Montgaillard, or any other persons, to General Pichegru, to whom I never spoke, and of whom I have not the least knowledge."

He concludes with begging, that, in future, those who are going to write Histories or Romances, will have the goodness not to make use of his name.

BUONAPARTE,

TO HIS ARMY.

Head-Quarters, at Milan,
24 Brumaire—Nov. 14

SOLDIERS,

I leave you to-morrow, to repair to Rastadt—In separating myself from the army, I can only be consoled by the hope of soon finding myself again among you, struggling against new dangers.

Whatever enterprize the government assigns for the soldiers of the army of Italy, they will always prove themselve the worthy supporters of the liberty and the glory of the French name.

Soldiers, when you speak of the [illegible] whom you have conquered—of the people who owe to you their liberty—of the battles you have fought in two campaigns—add—*In two more campaigns, we shall have performed still greater atchievements.*

BUONAPARTE.

PARIS. January 18.

The executive directory has appointed general Bernadotte ambassador of the French republic, near the court of Vienna.

Bernadotte is among the number of those generals who have distinguished themselves at the head of our different armies, as much by their wisdom as their valor; and have shewn their capacity to fill all places of trust and confidence. He will have for secretary of legation, citizen Gaudin, who has already been employed in the diplomatic department.

The directory feels the necessity of accompaying this embassy to the second power of the continent, with splendor. His salary is fixed at 144,000 livres (equal to about 29,000 dollars).

Citizen Bouiface, keeper of the temple, complains of a report, propagated in the journals, of the marquis d' Arnjo having permission to walk out on his private affairs. He declares no such order exists.

We are assured that the celebrated sculptor Ceracchi, who was making the marble statue of Buonaparte, has been murdered in the massacre at Rome.

The diet of Arrau, (in Switzerland) has appointed two deputies to repair to Paris, one from the Canton of Zurich, Mr. Hirzel; the other from Schwitz, Mr. de Reding. They are ordered to demand the renewal of the perpetual alliance

MR. FRANCIS,

SUBSCRIPTION BALL.

(The last this Season, will be on Tuesday next.)

MR. FRANCIS respectfully informs the Subscribers, that the last subscription Ball for this season, will be on TUESDAY the 20th of March—Ladies tickets to be had by applying to the Subscribers, or Mr. Francis, No. 70, North Eighth street. Nonsubscribers tickets to be had of Mr. Francis, or at the Assembly-Room.

Agreeable to the terms of the Select Subscription Balls, Mr. Francis gives one *extra* Ball to the Subscribers of the two Subscriptions, to close the season—Mr. F. wishes the Subscribers will be particular in the last Ball of the Subscription, in order to make such regulations for the extra Ball as they may deem proper and necessary, to include every convenience and elegance which they may wish to adopt. Tuition as usual.

N. B. Due notice will be given of the last Practising Ball.

March 17. 3t

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—eotf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *March 19*

The following message from the President of the United States, was read in the House of Representatives this day.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE dispatches, from the Envoys Extraordinary of the United States to the French Republic, which were mentioned, in my message, to both Houses of Congress, of the fifth instant, have been examined and maturely considered.

While I feel a satisfaction in informing you, that their exertions, for the adjustment of the differences, between the two nations, have been sincere and unremitted, it is incumbent on me, to declare, that I perceive no ground of expectation, that the objects of their mission, can be accomplished, on terms compatible, with the safety, honor, or the essential interests of the nation.

This result, cannot with justice be attributed, to any want of moderation on the part of this Government, or to any indisposition to forego, secondary interests for the preservation of Peace.—Knowing it to be my duty, and believing it to be your wish, as well as that of the great body of the people, to avoid by all reasonable concessions any participation in the contentions of Europe, the powers vested in our Envoys, were commensurate with a liberal and pacific policy, and that high confidence, which might justly be reposed in the abilities patriotism and integrity of the characters to whom, the negociations was committed. After a careful review of the whole subject, with the aid of all the information I have received, I can discern nothing, which could have insured, or contributed to, success, that has been omitted on my part, and nothing further which can be attempted, consistently with maxims, for which our country has contended, at every hazard, and which constitute the basis, of our national sovereignty.

Under these circumstances I cannot forbear to reiterate the recommendations, which have been formerly made, and to exhort you, to adopt with promptitude, decision and unanimity, such measures as the ample resources of the country afford, for the protection of our seafaring and commercial citizens; for the defence of any exposed portions of our territory; for replenishing our Arsenals, establishing Foundries and military manufactures; and to provide such efficient revenue, as will be necessary to defray extraordinary expences and supply the deficiencies, which may be occasioned by depredations on our commerce.

The present state of things, is so essentially different, from that, in which instructions were given to collectors to restrain vessels of the United States from sailing in an armed condition, that the principle, on which those orders were issued, has ceased to exist. I therefore deem it proper to inform Congress, that I no longer conceive myself justifiable in continuing them, unless in particular cases, where there may be reasonable ground of suspicion, that such vessels are intended to be employed contrary to law.

In all your proceedings, it will be important to manifest a zeal, vigor and concert in defence of the national rights, proportioned to the danger, with which they are threatened.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States,
19 March, 1798.

APPOINTMENTS.

John Quincy Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to his Majesty the King of Prussia, to be a Commissioner with full powers to negotiate a Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Sweden.

Edward Hinman, of Connecticut, to be master of a revenue cutter.

Samuel Winslow, of Massachusetts, to be Surveyor and Inspector for the Port of Thomaston.

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Claret in casks
White wine in half casks
Sweet oil of a superior quality in boxes and baskets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Cases.

Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Irish market } Wines in cases. } Intitled to drawback
Medoc, and Sauterne
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

march 19 mw&fsf

NEW-THEATRE.

Mr. WIGNELL's NIGHT.

THIS EVENING, March 19,

Will be presented, (not acted this season) a celebrated COMEDY (written by the author of Columbus, Children in the Wood, &c.) called,

The Way to Get Married

To which will be added—and with the original Overture and French music, (composed by Mr. Rochfort,) a Grand, Serious PANTOMIME BALLET, called,

The Death of Capt. Cook

With new Scenery, Machinery, Dresses and Decorations.

☞ On Wednesday, (not acted this season) a Comedy, called *The School for Scandal:*—with the *Agreeable Surprise*, For the Benefit of Mrs. MERRY.

*** Mrs. MARSHALL's Night, will be on Friday next.

Schuylkill permanent Bridge.

Extract from "An Act to authorize the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for erecting a permanent Bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia."

SEC. 1. BE *it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That Richard Peters, John Perot, Godfrey Haga, Matthew M'Connell, and William Sheaff, or any three of them, be, and are hereby appointed Commissioners to do and perform the several duties herein after mentioned, that is to say;

They shall and may, on or before the first day of June next procure one or more books, as they shall think necessary, and therein enter as follows, viz.

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do promise to pay to the President, Directors and Company, for erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia, the sum of one dollar at the time of subscribing, and one dollar in three months thereafter; for every share of stock in the said company, set opposite to our respective names, and the residue thereof at the rate of ten dollars for each share, in such manner and proportions, and at such times as shall be determined by the President and Directors chosen in pursuance of an act of General Assembly, entitled, "An Act to authorize the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for erecting a permanent bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia"—and shall thereupon proceed to receive subscriptions for the stock of the said company, which is hereby declared and intended to be the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifteen thousand shares, at ten dollars each, at such times and places as they shall think proper, of which public notice shall be given, in three or more newspapers (one of which shall be in the German language) printed in the city of Philadelphia, for at least twenty days before the first day of meeting. And if before the said stock be completed, they shall adjourn for more than three days, notice of the time and place when and where the Commissioners will next receive subscriptions, shall be given in at least one newspaper, printed in the said city; and it shall be lawful for any person, body politic, or corporate, to subscribe for as many shares, not exceeding one hundred in one day, as he, she or they shall choose; provided always, that every person offering to subscribe as aforesaid, in his own name, or any other name, shall previously pay to the attending commissioner one dollar, for every share to be subscribed, out of which shall be defrayed the expences attending taking such subscriptions and other incidental charges, and the remainder shall be paid over to the treasurer of the corporation, as soon as the same shall be organized and the officers chosen, as is herein after mentioned; but the said commissioners shall reserve three thousand shares, which shall be appropriated by the President and Directors and used, if the same be found requisite, for the purposes herein after mentioned, of vesting therein the monies to be applied for a sinking fund, to free the bridge and to enable the President, Directors and company, to purchase therewith, if the same can be done, a scite or place for erecting a bridge.

Such of the said reserved shares as are not used for these purposes, to be open for further subscription, or sale, as the President and Directors shall, according to circumstances, deem proper.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when one hundred persons, or more, shall have subscribed five thousand shares in the said stock, the said Commissioners, respectively, shall certify under their hands and seals, the names of the subscribers, and the number of shares subscribed by, or apportioned to each subscriber, to the Governor of this Commonwealth, and thereupon it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, by letters patent, under his hand and seal of the state, to create and erect the subscribers; and if the said subscription be not full at the time, those also, who shall afterwards subscribe to the number aforesaid into one body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name, stile and title of "The President, Directors and Company, for erecting a permanent bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia;" and by the said name the said subscribers shall have perpetual succession; and all privileges and franchises incident to a corporation, and shall be capable of taking and holding their said capital stock, and the increase and profits thereof; and of enlarging the same from time to time, by new subscriptions, in such manner and form as they shall think proper, if such enlargement shall be found necessary to fulfil the intent of this act; and of taking, purchasing and holding to them and their successors in fee simple, or for any less estate, all such lands, tenements, hereditaments and estate, real and personal, as shall be necessary and convenient to them, in the prosecution of their works, and the same to sell and dispose of at their pleasure; and of suing and being sued, and of doing all and every other matter and thing, which a corporation or body politic may lawfully do.

The subscribers Commissioners appointed in the act before mentioned, for the purposes therein expressed, hereby give notice agreeably thereto, that books are provided, as the law directs, and that we will proceed to receive subscriptions for the Company Stock, on the 9th day of April next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia. The subscriptions will be received from ten o'clock in the morning of the said day, till two o'clock, P. M. and the books will continue open during those hours of succeeding days, at the same place, until one hundred persons, or more, shall have subscribed five thousand shares in the said stock, as in and by the said act is directed and required.

RICHARD PETERS,
JOHN PEROT,
GODFRY HAGA,
MATTHEW M'CONNEL,
WILLIAM SHEAFF.

Philadelphia, 19th March, 1798. 3awtf

TO RENT,

A good three story House,

TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-street.——Enquire of the Printer. march 3—3aw3w

826

Hooping Cough, Catarrhs, Asthmas, &c.

Walsh's Antipertussis,

IS a safe and certain cure for that destructive disorder the Hooping Cough. The celebrity which this medicine has acquired in England, renders the publication of cases of cure unnecessary there—but as the Antipertussis has been but recently introduced into this country, it may not be amiss to publish the following cases, selected from a much greater number, as proofs of its efficacy.

"Summer-Hill, Stourbridge, Nov. 18, '92.

"Sir,

"Please to send by the coach, a large bottle of your Antipertussis. I have given it to the poor of this neighborhood, by which many have been cured of that dreadful disorder the Chincough, and in no instance has it failed in giving immediate relief.

"I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,
GEORGE BRISCOE."

"Bath, June 2, 1795,

"Sir,

"The cause of my troubling you with this is, that I thought it a duty which I owed to yourself and to society, that I should mention the salutary effects that your excellent medicine, called Antipertussis, had upon my eldest son; who was, about two months ago, afflicted with the Hooping Cough, in a most dreadful degree. My child was attended by some of the most eminent of the faculty here, who, for three days, thought him dying; and was given over. At this time a friend of mine mentioned the wonderful cures that had been effected by your medicine; and though we had no expectation that my child could possibly recover, yet I resolved to try it. I did; and at this time, I have the happiness to say, that he is quite well, not the least symptom of his complaint remaining.

"Your's, &c.
"JOSIAH ELLIS TOMKINS."

(London, to wit.)

James Eardley, of No. 4, Poland-street, in the parish of St. James, came before me this day, and voluntarily maketh oath, and saith, that his child, a boy about two years old, was effectually cured of the Hooping Cough (which he was afflicted with in a most violent degree for some months, and for which he could get no relief) by Mr. Walsh's Antipertussis. And this deponent further saith, that at the time the child first took this medicine, it was not expected he could live; and that the first dose, almost immediately, removed some of the most violent symptoms; his appetite, strength, and spirits mended every day; and this deponent further saith, that three or four bottles made a perfect cure; and that the child is now in as good a state of health as it was before.

JAMES EARDLEY.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of March, 1795.

THOMAS SKINNER, Mayor.

☞ It is Sold, by appointment of Mr. WALSH, by SHAW & Co. No. 129, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, in bottles at 1½ dollars each—Where *only* may be had *Walsh's Lozenges of Coltsfoot*, for recent coughs—*Whitehead's Essence of Mustard*, for rheumatisms, gout, lumbago, palsy, numbness, sprains, and bruises, in boxes and bottles at 1 dollar each—*Sovereign Ointment*, an infallible cure for the *Itch* at once using—*Dr. Smith's* celebrated *Specifick* for the *Venereal Disease*, at 1 and 2 dollars the bottle—also his *Restorative* for *debilitated constitutions* at 3 1-2 dollar—*Norton's Antiscorbutic Drops*—*Balsam of Honey*, for coughs, colds, &c.—*Church's Cough Drops*—and *Goreland's Lotion*, for the face and skin, &c. &c.

march 8. thsat 82t

City Commissioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order south of High-street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Chesnut-street; and north of High street, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Sassafras-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New-Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—1aw5w

N O T I C E.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinster, or her assigns, for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 23. 12aw6w.

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 116 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. colsm nov. 25.

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store*,

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives
December 20. §

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

FOR INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occcupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenses than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force, or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to *Houses and other Buildings*,

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.

Feb. 14.

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-street.

December 2. 3awtf

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, January 16 2'—28w6w

New-York, February, 1798.

PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A New and Valuable Work, which has been extant only six months—entitled

PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY against all the Religions and Governments of EUROPE, carried on in the secret meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good authorities,

By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.
Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

☞ THIS work will be put to press as soon as 400 subscribers are obtained, and no money required until the work is completed.—It shall be printed with an elegant new type, and on paper of superior quality, which will comprise about 400 pages neat octavo, handsomely bound and lettered—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.

Those who procure 12 subscribers, and become accountable, shall have a 13th gratis—and the usual allowance to booksellers.

*** The above work comes from the pen of J. Robison, of Edinborough, a gentleman in high estimation in the literary world—the facts therein recorded are well substantiated, and the reasoning and arguments thence deduced, while they discover the sound judgment and penetration of the writer, are calculated to amuse as well as to instruct. A scene of villainy is developed by the author sufficient to appal the stoutest heart.—The danger to be apprehended from secret societies is clearly pointed out; the degeneracy of human nature awfully illustrated, and the hazard of every deviation from the straight path of religion and of virtue, incontestibly proved both to the politician and the christian by stubborn and incontrovertable facts.

††† *Subscriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No.* 46, *William-street, opposite the Post-Office, and by the respective booksellers in New-York and Philadelphia.*

February 28.

New-York, January 24, 1798

PROPOSALS

By Arondt Van Hook,

Proprietor of the Reading Room;
For Publishing by Subscription,
An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,
BY MADAME ROLAND;
Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be comprised in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water street—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-street—and at the different Bookstores in New-York--Also, by William Young, corner of Second and Chesnut street, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch.

Feb. 20. eod2m

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

2d mo. 26th. 22w2w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper"; and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection; in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

March 10.

N O T I C E.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Felow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

N O T I C E.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, state of New-York, where any article of various sorts and shapes may be executed, as well as earthern stoves upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chymnies; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the said ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Esq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.

Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or for more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. 80tf